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International Bank Note Society Journal

Volume 20 No 1

EDITOR:

Richard Kelly
P.O. Box 36072
Denver
Colorado 80236
U.S.A.

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Woe Is Me

Murphy's law states that if anything can go wrong, it will. My experience of the past two months prompts me to formulate Kelly's corollary: if anything can go wrong, it will go wrong sooner rather than later, and all at once rather than separately. When editing this issue *everything* went wrong *all at once*. Part of the issue was lost by the post office, another part was returned shredded – yes, shredded by the same benevolent agency, and a third part arrived over two months late from England. It is a wonder that I have been able to put together an issue at all and it is equally a wonder that our new publisher, BNR Press, has not lost patience with me and my Murphy-like bad luck. I hope and pray that the future will be better; it can't get any worse.

R.A. Kelly

Cover Story

A new feature of this issue is the specially designed, anniversary cover prepared by William Benson. The story behind the cover is told on page 25 of this issue.

Ships and the Sea

Articles on seafaring themes are still being accepted for our special anniversary issue, which is scheduled for publication later this year. For once the old cliché seems appropriate: don't miss the boat!

The IBNS JOURNAL is published quarterly by the International Bank Note Society and is distributed free of charge (by surface mail) to its members. Founded in 1961 the Society now has a membership of over 1500, with representation from over 60 countries.

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1220 Mound Avenue
Racine, Wisconsin 53404
U.S.A.

First Vice-President

John Glynn
58 Nevilles Court
Dollis Hill Lane
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U.S.A.

General Secretary

Milan Alusic
P.O. Box 1222
Racine, Wisconsin 53405
U.S.A.

Editor, Newsletter

Clyde M. Reedy
P.O. Box 7747
Marietta, GA 30065
U.S.A.

Asst. General Secretary

Suresh K. Gupta
11 Middle Row
London W10 5AT
England

Immediate Past President

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U.S.A.

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President's Column

MY friends, we have a wonderful hobby in which to participate and enjoy. If you attend conventions, write to members, and are at all active with your collecting, you can't help but be enthused with today's state of the hobby. But even if you can't attend meetings or conventions, IBNS offers you various ways of actively maintaining or broadening your interest.

We have a Newsletter, Inside IBNS, issued on an "as-needed" basis which is about three or four times a year. It is gradually being shaped up into a useful tool, one that will be more and more welcome. For one thing, it offers everyone a fine opportunity to place *free* classified ads of a personal or information-seeking nature (no specific buy-sell). Besides this, and various IBNS happenings with members and committees, you will find in its pages a column headed by past president Bill Benson on information updates for the *Pick* catalogue. This is a project in which every member may participate, and which you should *want* to help with. All you

need do is check your notes against listings in the book to see that your notes are properly included. If they are not, then send the data to Bill and he will correlate it all and get it into shape for the Newsletter (with proper credit to you, of course!).

In the last *Journal* you read about recent board meetings and decisions made. Your board is composed of truly dedicated individuals who I really believe will go out of their way to make IBNS the kind of organization we all want it to be. But you, the membership, have to step forward out of the silent majority and make your views known. Often a new president gets either congratulations or condolences, and this was true for me. For the former it's too early, because to follow such a marvelous leader as Ruth Hill is well nigh impossible for anybody. For the latter, there is a ring of truth to the extent that too many of us are content to sit and let it all go by without doing our part. Apathy is our

Continued on page 24

D. B. AUGUST

Banknotes Of Sierra Leone

THE country of Sierra Leone (meaning mountain of the lion) was discovered and given its name by the Portuguese navigator, Pedro de Cintra, in the year 1460.

The first early settlers arrived in 1787 and the Sierra Leone Company was established in 1790, receiving a Royal Charter in 1799. After the British Parliament had made the slave trade illegal in 1807, Sierra Leone became a crown colony in 1808, and later a protectorate was declared in 1896.

The first banknotes of this century issued by government in Sierra Leone were those of the West African Currency Board (WACB) (see **Pick**—British West Africa) established in 1912. When Ghana attained independence in 1957, it withdrew from the WACB to be followed by Nigeria in 1958. It was becoming obvious that without these two large countries the WACB would not be able to continue for too long, so after Sierra Leone had attained independence on April 27, 1961, the Sierra Leone Monetary Authority (SLMA) was set up in 1962 to prepare the way for the establishment of a central bank. The Bank of Sierra Leone (BSL) Act became law on March 27, 1963, and the bank started operations on August 4, 1964.

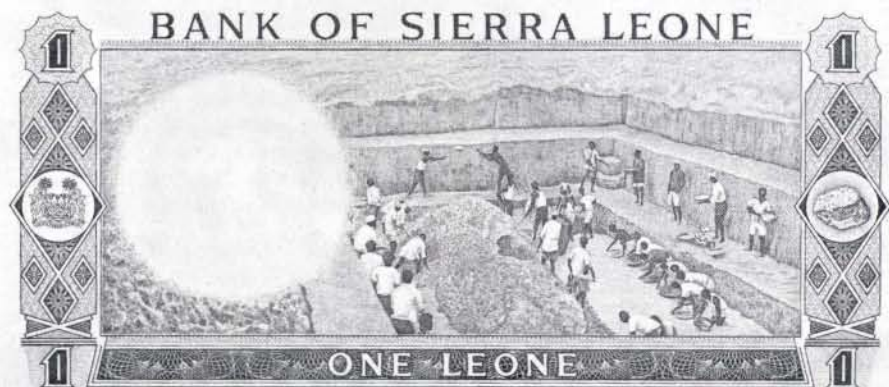
The first governor of BSL was Mr. Gordon E. Hall, who had been seconded from the Bank of England, and the deputy governor was Mr. S. B. Nicol-Cole, a Sierra Leonean, who had been seconded from the Ministry of Development. Three Sierra Leonean directors were also on the board of the bank: (i) Dr. M. C. F. Easmon, (ii) Dr. Davidson S. W. H. Nicol, and (iii) Dr. Claude Nelson-Williams.

During the period 1962-1964, plans were prepared for the introduction of a new currency denominated in leones and cents, to replace the notes of the WACB, which were in pounds, shillings and pence. The new banknotes, in basically similar design and colors as those of WACB, for 1-, 2- and 5-leones (**Pick** 1 to 3) were issued on the same day as the Bank of Sierra Leone began operations, August 4, 1964. The banknotes do not have a date but bear the signatures of the governors and members of the board mentioned above.

All of the Sierra Leone banknotes have been printed by Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd., and use a plate letter and plate number sequence before the banknote number. These are:

1-leone notes	Letter A
2-leone notes	Letter B
5-leone notes	Letter C
50-cent notes	Letter D
10-leone notes	Letter E
Replacement notes	Letter Z

The plate number used together with the



Obverse and reverse, 1-leone note, first series. The obverse depicts a famous 300 year old cotton tree. Alluvial mining is on the reverse.

above plate letters denotes a printing quantity of one million notes for each plate number. The WACB notes ceased to be legal tender within Sierra Leone in February, 1966, but could be exchanged at the Bank of Sierra Leone until December 1, 1970.

On May 31, 1966, Mr. Gordon Hall's term of office expired and his position as governor was taken over by Mr. S. B. Nicol-Cole. A new deputy governor, Mr. S. L. Bangura, was appointed at the same time. During 1967, two new directors, Mr. S. Matturi and Paramount Chief Bai Sherbro S. Bailey Komkanda II, replaced Drs. M.C.F. Easmon and Claude Nelson-Williams. These movements brought about a change to the signatures on the banknotes, but in fact only the 2-leone note was printed showing these five members of the board.

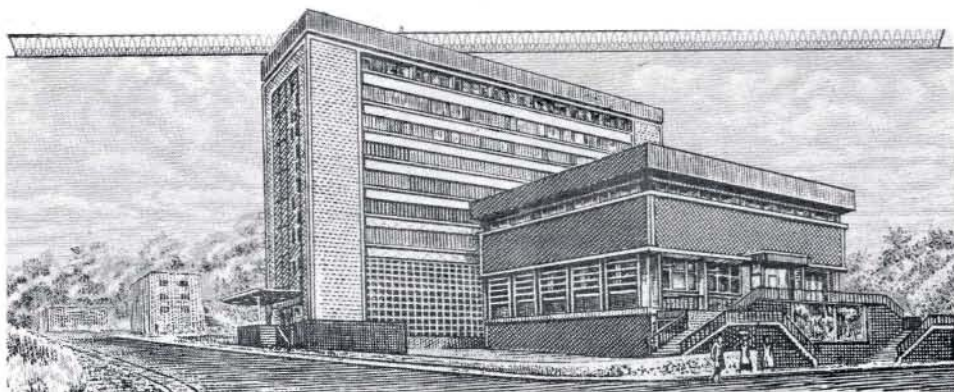
On June 7, 1968, Mr. S. Matturi left the board to be replaced by Mr. T. S. Johnson, and on February 7, 1969, Dr. Davidson S. W. H.

Nicol left, to be replaced by Dr. S. M. Broderick on April 14, 1969. Banknotes for 1- and 2-leones were later printed to show the new composition of the board.

On November 1, 1970, the governor, Mr. S. B. Nicol-Cole was appointed an alternate executive director of the African Group of members to the IMF and his place as governor was taken by Mr. S. L. Bangura. A new deputy governor, Mr. A. S. C. Johnson, formerly the auditor-general, was appointed. Earlier during the year, Dr. W. H. Fitzjohn had taken the place of Paramount Chief Komkanda II as a director. Once again the banknotes for 1- and 2-leones were reprinted with these new signatures.

Table 1 provides a summary of the banknotes of the first series by signature variety with quantities printed. Details of the various signatures found on these banknotes are given in Appendix A.

As these banknotes were not printed with a



The Bank of Sierra Leone Building as depicted on the reverse of the 50-cent note, second series. The building was completed in 1963.

date, they can only be dated from the changes to the signatures.

Sierra Leone was declared a republic within the Commonwealth on April 19, and Dr. Siaka P. Stevens was sworn in as president on April 21, 1971.

One year later to commemorate the first anniversary of the republic, the first note for fifty cents (P-4) of a new series was issued on April 19, 1972, depicting on the obverse H.E. the President, Dr. Siaka P. Stevens. In the meantime, Dr. W. H. Fitzjohn had been appointed Sierra Leone's High Commissioner to Nigeria and his place has been taken on the board by Mr. H. Eccles-James, a well known businessman. This banknote is not dated and is the only one to have printed with this new set of five signatures.

The 1- and 2- leone banknotes (P-5 & 6) in this new series, which are both dated April 19, 1974, to commemorate the third anniversary of the republic were not in fact issued until August 5, 1974, during the celebrations to commemorate the ten years that the Bank of Sierra Leone had been in operation.

During 1972, Dr. S. M. Broderick had left the board on completion of his term of office and had been replaced by the Venerable Archdeacon Mr. Keili, whose signature now appears on these new one and two leone banknotes, and also on a further printing of the fifty-cent note, which once again does not have a date printed on the obverse. These notes were then followed by the five-leone note (P-7) in the same series, with the same signatures but dated August 4, 1975, the eleventh anniversary of the Bank of Sierra Leone.

On June 8, 1977, Dr. Sheku S. Magona replaced Mr. T. S. Johnson on the board after completion of his term of office. As a result of this change the one and two leone banknotes were reprinted with the new signatures and were now dated January 1, 1978, on the obverse. No reprinting was done for the fifty-cent and five-

leone notes.

On June 8, 1978, Mr. G. L. V. Williams replaced the Venerable Archdeacon Mr. Keili, who had completed his term of office on the board. Once again, reprinting was carried out on the two and five leone notes, which are now dated July 1, 1978. The two leone note was later reprinted with the same signatures, but the date changed to July 1, 1979. At the same time, a new printing of the fifty-cent note was prepared also with these signatures and the date of July 1, 1979. These notes are still being issued (August, 1980).

In December, 1979, the governor of the Bank of Sierra Leone died and was replaced by the deputy governor, Mr. A. S. C. Johnson. Mr. M. R. Tejan-Cole, who had been chief of Banking Operations, became deputy governor. During the year, Mr. H. Eccles-James had completed

his term of office and was replaced by Paramount Chief Massayeli Tham.

The only banknotes issued so far to depict these signature changes are the one and five leone notes dated March 1, 1980, although it seems very likely that the fifty-cent and two-leone notes will also eventually be issued with the same signatures. However, a ten-leone note (P-N/L) with these signatures was added to the series dated and issued on July 1, 1980, to commemorate the OAU Conference held in Freetown then.

The list in Table 2 is a summary of the banknotes of the second series by signature variety with quantities issued as of August, 1980. Details of the various signatures found on these banknotes are given at Appendix A.

Replacement Notes

The printers Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd., have followed their normal system of using the plate letter 'Z' for the replacement notes and so far have only reached plate number one. No replacement notes have been seen for P-1A and B, P-2A, B and C, and P-3A. Judging by the "low number" (Table 3) seen for P-1C, it would appear that replacement notes were not printed for the earlier signature varieties 1964-1969 or that the printers were using a different system at that time.

Table 3 is a list of low and high banknote numbers seen for replacement notes.

It is probable that there were replacement notes for the fifty-cent note (P-4A) but as plate numbers D/1 and D/2 appear to have been withdrawn from circulation it is now unlikely that



Obverse and reverse, 10-leone note, second series. Dr. Siaka Stevens, the president of Sierra Leone, is depicted on the obverse of all second series notes. A small map of Sierra Leone appears in the center of this note.

TABLE 1: FIRST SERIES BANKNOTES

Denomination	Ref	Date Of Change	SIGNATURES			Plate Numbers	Quantity Printed
			Gov	Dep Gov	Directors		
ONE LEONE	P-1A	4 Aug 1964	1	1	1, 2, 3	A/1 - A/6	6 million
"	P-1B	14 Apr 1969	2	2	4, 6, 7	A/7 - A/8	2 million
"	P-1C	1 Nov 1970	3	3	6, 7, 8	A/9 - A/12	4 million
TWO LEONES	P-2A	4 Aug 1964	1	1	1, 2, 3	B/1 - B/21	21 million
"	P-2B	Jun 1967	2	2	2, 4, 5	B/22 - B/25	4 million
"	P-2C	14 Apr 1969	2	2	4, 6, 7	B/26 - B/30	5 million
"	P-2D	1 Nov 1970	3	3	6, 7, 8	B/31 - B/41	11 million
FIVE LEONES	P-3A	4 Aug 1964	1	1	1, 2, 3	C/1 -	1 million

TABLE 2: SECOND SERIES BANKNOTES

Denomination	Ref	Date	SIGNATURES			Plate Numbers	Quantity Printed
			Gov	Dep Gov	Directors		
Fifty Cents	P-4A	N.D. (19 Apr 1972)	3	3	6, 7, 9	D/1 - D/2	2 million
	P-4B	N.D. (5 Aug 1974)	3	3	6, 9, 10	D/3 - D/5	3 million
	P-4C	1 Jul 1979	3	3	9, 11, 12	D/6 - D/7	Still issuing
One Leone	P-5A	19 Apr 1974	3	3	6, 9, 10	A/1 - A/7	7 million
	P-5B	1 Jan 1978	3	3	9, 10, 11	A/8 - A/12	5 million
	P-5C	1 Mar 1980	4	4	11, 12, 13	A/13 - A/14	Still issuing
Two Leones	P-6A	19 Apr 1974	3	3	6, 9, 10	B/1 - B/20	20 million
	P-6B	1 Jan 1978	3	3	9, 10, 11	B/21 - B/22	2 million
	P-6C	1 Jul 1978	3	3	9, 11, 12	B/23 - B/27	5 million
	P-6D	1 Jul 1979	3	3	9, 11, 12	B/28 - B/31	Still issuing
Five Leones	P-7B	4 Aug 1975	3	3	6, 9, 10	C/1	1 million
	P-7B	1 Jul 1978	3	3	9, 11, 12	C/2	1 million
	P-7C	1 Mar 1980	4	4	11, 12, 13	C/3	Still issuing
Ten Leones	P-8A	1 Jul 1980	4	4	11, 12, 13	E/1	Still issuing

TABLE 3: REPLACEMENT NOTES

Denomination	Ref	Date	Low Number	High Number
		FIRST SERIES		
One-Leone	P-1C	N.D.	001,957	040,341
Two Leones	P-2D	N.D.	027,140	108,524
		SECOND SERIES		
Fifty Cents	P-4A	N.D.	None reported yet	
Fifty Cents	P-4B	N.D.	025,948	045,656
Fifty Cents	P-4C	1.7.79	091,144	094,850
One Leone	P-5A	19.4.74	096,356	155,270
One Leone	P-5B	1.1.78	164,096	207,015
One Leone	P-5C	1.3.80	220,744	250,955
Two Leones	P-6A	19.4.74	002,517	235,572
Two Leones	P-6B	1.1.78	249,947	254,082
Two Leones	P-6C	1.7.78	273,055	342,910
Two Leones	P-6D	1.7.79	373,430	377,179
Five Leones	P-7A	4.8.75	002,519	019,353
Five Leones	P-7B	1.7.78	040,102	047,282
Five Leones	P-7C	1.3.80	056,330	056,766
Ten Leones	P-8A	1.7.80	None seen yet	



Detail from 2-leone note, second series. Top: regular note, Bottom: replacement note.

they will be found. The sudden jump in numbers for the fifty-cent notes from 045,656 for P-4B to 091,144 for P-4C is difficult to explain although not many of these replacement notes have been seen. It is just possible that replacement notes were printed with the dates of 1st January, 1978 or 1st July, 1978, and then destroyed as not required.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BANKNOTES

First Series - Obverse

All three banknotes in the first series have the same picture on the obverse of the 300 year old cotton (Kapok) tree in the centre of Freetown, mentioned by Graham Greene in his novel *The Heart of the Matter*. To the left of the tree can be seen part of the Law Court building, dating from 1911.

First Series - Reverse

One Leone - A scene depicting alluvial mining in the diamond mining areas.
Two Leones - A village scene showing people weaving rush mats and cooking food.

Second Series - Obverse

All five banknotes in the second series have a portrait of H. E. the President, Dr. Siaka P. Stevens, on the obverse. In addition, the fifty-cent note has some hibiscus flowers on the right and the five-leone note has some poinsettia leaves in the center. The ten-leone note has a small map of Sierra Leone in the center and OAU motifs in the right and left borders.

Second Series - Reverse

The fifty-cent, 1- and 2-leone notes have each a picture of the Bank of Sierra Leone building built in 1963. The five-leone note shows a portion of the Parliament building built in 1960 for independence. The ten-leone note depicts part of the rutile dredging operation in Sierra Leone.

The predominant colors for the banknotes of Sierra Leone continue to be those used for the WACB notes, namely:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------|
| One Leone | - green |
| Two Leones | - red |
| Five Leones | - lilac |
| Ten Leones | - blue |
| Fifty Cent note | - brown |

All the notes have the same watermark of a lion's head, except the fifty-cent note which is without watermark.

Obverse and reverse, 5-leone note, second series. The Parliament building is shown on the reverse.



APPENDIX A - BOARD OF DIRECTORS - BANK OF SIERRA LEONE

Governors

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Gordon E. Hall | 4.8.1964 - 31.5.1966 |
| (2) S. B. Nicol-Cole | 1.6.1966 - 31.10.1970 |
| (3) S. L. Bangura | 1.11.1970 - 22.12.1979 |
| (4) A. S. C. Johnson | 23.12.1979 - Continues |

Deputy Governors

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (1) S. B. Nicol-Cole | 4.8.1964 - 31.5.1966 |
| (2) S. L. Bangura | 1.6.1966 - 31.10.1970 |
| (3) A. S. C. Johnson | 1.11.1970 - 22.12.1979 |
| (4) M. R. Tejan-Cole | 23.12.1979 - Continues |

Directors

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| (1) Dr. M. C. F. Eason | 4.8.1964 - 8.5.1967 |
| (2) Dr. Davidson S. W. H. Nicol | 4.8.1964 - 7.2.1969 |
| (3) Dr. Claude Nelson-Williams | 4.8.1964 - 8.5.1967 |
| (4) Bai Sherbro S. B. Komkanda II | 9.5.1967 - 9.5.1970 |
| (5) S. Matturi | 1.6.1967 - 7.6.1968 |
| (6) T. S. Johnson | 8.6.1968 - 7.6.1977 |
| (7) Dr. S. M. Broderick | 14.4.1969 - 7.6.1972 |
| (8) Dr. W. H. Fitzjohn | 10.5.1970 - 15.9.1971 |
| (9) H. Eccles-James | 16.9.1971 - 9.5.1979 |
| (10) Ven. Archdeacon M. Keili | 8.6.1972 - 7.6.1978 |
| (11) Dr. Sheka S. Magona | 8.6.1977 - Continues |
| (12) G. L. V. Williams | 8.6.1978 - Continues |
| (13) Paramount Chief
Massayeli Tham | 10.5.1979 - Continues |

RON HALL

United States Treasury Notes

In an affirmative step, to meet the expenses of the War of 1812, \$36,000,000 in Treasury Notes bearing 5.4% interest were issued. They were issued to be receivable for all duties to the government, but strangely enough, were not considered legal tender. Beginning with the Panic of 1837 and extending through the Mexican War, \$73,000,000 was issued and then again after the Panic of 1857, the Treasury issued an additional sum of \$53,000,000. While the urgent need of the Civil War required the issue of large amounts of Treasury Notes. It is quite interesting to note that an act of February 25, 1862, granted authorization for an issue of \$150,000,000 of such notes, that were regarded as legal tender and did not bear interest. These notes were called "Greenbacks". The United States seven thirties (7-30), of which \$830,000,000 were issued, were regarded as a variety of Treasury Note. Treasury Notes were issued to pay for the monthly purchase of bullion authorized by the Sherman Act of 1890.

JULY 18-21

Interpam '81 News

Educational Programmes

The thrust of the educational programs at the Congress is two-fold. Firstly, a series of seminars, workshops and lectures on a variety of subjects that will be of interest to numismatists, museum curators, archivists and students. And secondly, an exhibition of rare or scarce paper money and related artifacts that normally cannot be seen singly or as a group in any particular country. Some of the material will never have been viewed by the public.

Seminars, Workshops, Lectures

Subjects to be covered are:

- Care, preservation and restoration of paper artifacts.
- Housing, displaying or exhibiting characteristics, problems and their solutions.
- Expert bank note identification.
- Counterfeit detection.
- History of paper money, banking and bank notes.

Preliminary discussions with lecturers, seminar moderators or workshop participants who are acknowledged leaders in the field on a world-wide basis indicate the best people are available and will be at the Congress.

The Exhibition

The exhibition will be by invitation only. Financial institutions are being encouraged to exhibit and the response has been good. The general themes of the exhibition are:

1. Paper money in the context of history.
2. Paper money as an art form.

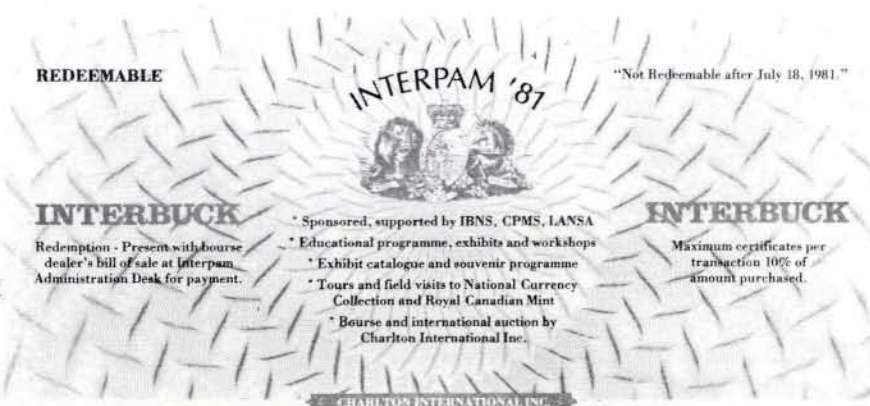
An exhibition catalogue which will incorporate a souvenir programme will be produced listing in detail every exhibit entered. Since illustrations will be used the exhibition will be an information source for future students and researchers. The catalogue will be given free to registered delegates and exhibitors and a copy will be donated to the principal Canadian and international museum libraries.

Special guided lecture tours are planned to assist those wishing to have additional information about the exhibits, including an insight into a few of the more important or complex ones.

Bourse Auction

What have Sydney, Australia; Bath, England; Milano, Italy; Mexico City, Mexico; Schwabach, West Germany; Ft. McCoy and Auburndale in Florida; Payallup, Washington; Solana Beach and Los Angeles, California; Yellow Springs, Ohio; Fort Worth, Texas; Phoenix, Arizona; and Toronto and Sarnia in Ontario, Canada have in common? They are all cities that will be represented by bourse dealers at Interpam '81 in Toronto, July 15-18, 1981.

Charlton International Inc. has been selected



INTERBUCKS will circulate at Interpam '81. A redeemable item of currency reminiscent of a merchant's 'bon' has been issued by Interpam for circulation at the Congress. Called an Interbuck it will be redeemable for \$1.00 (Canadian) on purchases from Bourse dealers during the International Paper Money Congress and Exhibition to be held in Toronto, Canada, July 15-18, 1981.

as the auctioneer for Interpam '81. Anyone who saw Charlton's full-colour high quality catalogue for last year's Torex show will understand why it established a new standard of performance that will be difficult to better. The auction promises to be outstanding and will include collections comprising rare paper money from around the world.

IBNS and CPMS Annual Meetings

The International Bank Note Society and the Canadian Paper Money Society will hold their 1981 annual meetings at Interpam in Toronto.

This will be the first time IBNS has held its annual meeting other than at the ANA Annual Convention and recognizes the importance the Society attaches to its sponsorship of this international paper money event. It is a departure also for CPMS which usually holds its annual meetings during the CNA Annual Convention.

The news of both these decisions was greeted with approval by the organizers of Interpam.

Bill McDonald, the General Chairman, said: "It is great news! We have been increasingly aware of the growing international interest in Interpam and have been told of the plans of quite a number of overseas collectors intending to come to Toronto to participate." He went on to explain. "Now there is another important reason to come - to attend the annual meetings of these important organizations and to meet and get to know fellow members, perhaps people with whom one has corresponded over the years."

ANA/CNA

The Canadian Numismatic Association's annual convention which, in 1981 will have as its theme international numismatics, takes place July 22 to July 25 in Toronto, almost immediately following Interpam '81. The American Numismatic Association's annual convention in 1981 will be held in New Orleans,

Continued on page 15



J. YEOMAN

A Tour Through Salzburg





THE city and province of Salzburg lies between Bavaria and the Tirol to the west, Kärnten to the south, Steiermark to the east, and Ober Österreich to the north. The province is divided into five regions, Flachgau, Tennengau, Pongau, Lungau and Pinzgau, plus the Stadt Salzburg. The city (Stadt) is situated in the northwest on the border of Bavaria. This ideal position protects the valleys of the River Salzach to the south and the Salzkammergut to the west, and is a good frontier crossing as well.

Historically Salzburg is the oldest inhabited part of Austria. The first civilization was that of Copper Age Man, the earliest known metal workers in Europe. Their mines, smelters, and many of their wares were found on the Mitterberg, a mountain overlooking the town of Bischofshofen. Later the Romans occupied the area, and they opened the salt mines that give the province its name and also founded many of the spas, most of which are still operating, though not as the Romans knew them. Through the middle ages Salzburg was ruled by a succession of bishop-princes who gave the city its unique architecture. The city's palaces, gardens, and cathedral are now world famous; in addition, there is an impressive fortress, the Festung Hohen-Salzburg, which dominates the whole city. Salzburg is best known of course for its music festival which was created to commemorate the city's most famous son, Mozart.

Salzburg's first official paper money was that of the Austrian Empire, although it is quite possible that private notes such as goldsmiths notes circulated in the city before this. It was not until the twentieth century that Salzburg put itself on the map with its own paper money. Like Germany its neighbor and the rest of Austria, Salzburg issued its own notgeld, both official state or Lander notes and town and private issues.

The first state notes, in the denominations of 10-, 20-, and 50-heller, are inscribed *Gutschein des Landes Salzburg* and are dated 1.10.1919. They are of uniform size, 60 × 40 mm, with an underprint showing the coat of arms of the state (fig. 1). The second issue, which is dated May 1920, is larger in format and measures 78 × 60 mm. The common reverse of the notes shows the Land and city coats of arms, while the obverses show three different views of the city – in A.D. 1500 (10h), in 1600 (20h), and in 1700 (50h) – along with four coats of arms.

There was intended to be a third issue in 1921



Top: Figure 1, *Gutschein des Landes Salzburg*, 50-heller, one of the first state notes. Bottom: 10-heller, second issue, reverse. Opposite page: reverses of the second issue, showing different views of the city – in A.D. 1500 (10-heller), 1600 (20h), and in 1700 (50h).

but for some reason the notes were not put into circulation. These notes are not heller notes as previously but instead were for 5-, 10-, and 20-kronen and they show the Mirabell Palace, the Summer Riding School, and the Residence respectively.

All these state notes were intended to circulate throughout the province but were only redeemable at the Landschaftskasse in the city in Bargeld or cash. The same was true with the Stadt notes (see below) which could be redeemed at the Sparkasse or Savings Bank. These savings banks are local banks, rather like the Trustee Savings Bank in Britain, and at one time each town had its own.

The city or Stadt notes are dated June 1920 and are in blue, pink or green and in two-tone red and brown. They show the coat of arms (obverse) and the Linzer Tor (reverse 10h) and Glockenspiel (reverse 20h). There is also an undated 50-heller note on poorer quality paper showing a fountain on the reverse.

In the province itself there are many towns and villages which issued their own notgeld. To go through them all would take an entire volume, so we shall look at only a few.

To the north of the city lie the towns of the Salzkammergut and the border towns along the River Salzach. In one of these border towns, Oberndorf, lived two men, Joseph Mohr and



Fig. 3: 10-heller note of Oberndorf, showing Joseph Mohr and Franz Gruber, the composers of the Christmas hymn "Silent Night".

Fig. 5: 20-heller, Grodig.



Fig. 4a: 20-heller, St. Gilgen, obverse.



Fig. 4b: 20-heller, St. Gilgen, reverse.



Fig. 7a: 10-heller, Pongau, reverse.



Fig. 7b: 20-heller, Pongau, reverse.



Fig. 6: 60-heller, Golling, obverse.

Frans Gruber, who one Christmas composed a hymn for their local church. The hymn was destined to become world famous; in German it is called "Stille Nacht", or as we know it "Silent Night". The 10-heller note (fig. 3) shows the church in the centre and Joseph Mohr on the left and Franz Gruber on the right. Also in this area are many towns which border lakes; for example, the towns of Seeham, Mattsee, Fuschl, St. Gilgen, and Strobl, and most notes from these towns show views of the lakes they border. The Wolfgangsee, for instance, is shown on the reverse of the 20-heller note of St. Gilgen (fig. 4). Similarly, although the town of Attersee is in Ober Österreich, Lake Attersee is partly in Salzburgerland and the town's notes were printed in Salzburg.

In the town of Grödig on the outskirts of Salzburg the local iron works issued small change notes made from thin card. The denominations were 1-heller (light grey), 2-heller (yellow), 5-heller (pink), 10-heller (grey), and 20-heller (red): only the 20-heller note bears the date 1920. The notes are all approximately 35mm square but are of different quality card, some with and some without fibers. All have an underprint of lilies and leaves with a border of squares above and below (fig. 5).

Moving south we pass Hallein, where during World War II the Germans hid money and many European art treasures in the salt mines. Further south lies Golling at the entrance to the Pass Lueg. This small beautiful market town has changed little in centuries; the main street, Marktstrasse, can be seen on the obverse of the illustrated 60-heller note (fig. 6).

On the south side of the Pass Lueg lies the

Pongau, the so-called heart of Salzburgerland. Here we find many small mountain villages decorated with flowers and many old market towns like St. Johann, which is dominated by its twin-spired church. The church (fig. 7a) appears on the reverse of the 10- and 50-heller notes. A short distance away is the Lichtensteinklamm (rev. 20-heller note, fig. 7b); this gorge gives visitors the feeling that they are almost enclosed by rock and was popular with tourists even in 1920.

By far the most popular part of the Pongau is the Gastein Valley with its very steep, wooded sides and winding road. Clinging to the sides of the valley are the spa towns of Badgastein, Bad Hofgastein, and Dorfgastein. On the 20-heller note of Bad Hofgastein (fig. 8) one can easily see the wooded slopes behind the church in the background. The reverse of the note shows a silhouette of two people and a fountain suggesting the health-giving properties of the spa waters.

To the west of the Pongau is the Pinzgau. This region has the most popular winter and summer resorts of Saalbach, Saalfelden, and Zell am See, and many more. It is also in this region that one finds the highest mountain in Austria, the Grossglockner at 3798m, and the highest mountain road in Europe (2571m).

The Austrian National Bank has issued notes which depict places in Salzburg on their reverses. The Grossglockner is shown on three 10-shilling notes, P-99, 114, and 115 (fig. 9); Gosausee and Dachstein are depicted on the 100-shilling notes P-101 and 124 and on a German 20-reichsmark note, P-185; the mountains of the Salzkammergut are shown on P-96 and 116; and the city itself appears on 1000-shilling notes (P-98, 120, 125, and 143). And finally, three German notes were photochemically reproduced in 1945 for issue through the

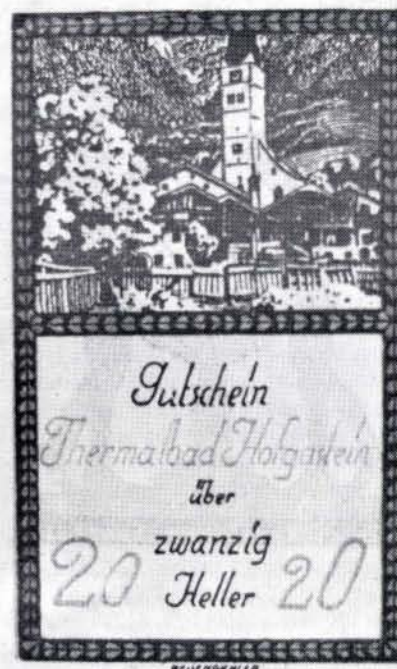


Fig. 8: 20-heller, Bad Hofstein.



Fig. 9: 10-shilling, Pick 99.

Salzburg office of the Reichsbank. These are P-188, 189, and 190.

Our tour has only briefly scratched the surface of the many issues of Salzburgerland. In addition to the many towns, there are literally hundreds of small villages that are not even on the map, so that the subject is a vast one and remains a rich field for research.

CARL ROSENBLUM

Israel's Currency and the Various Coding Systems

THE recent publication of the third edition of the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* by Albert Pick has again sent collectors and dealers back to their collections and stocks to examine each item for reclassification. No one denies the value of systematizing the various banknotes, but changing classifications from edition to edition injects confusion into what should be an orderly coding system.

The first extensive coding system for Israel's currency was compiled by Dr. Kadman [1] in 1963. In 1967, Fred Betram, editor of the *Journal of Israel Numismatics*, and Robert Weber, Israeli trade representative, published their book [2]; at the same time, Sylvia Haffner's first edition of *The History of Modern Israel's Money* was issued [3]. This book is considered the beginning of the many standard reference books for specialized Israel numismatics. Mrs. Haffner continued her work in the second edition [4] and as editor of the first, second and third editions [5,6,7] published by A. H. Kagan.

The Israel section of Albert Pick's books [8,9,10] did much to spread the collecting of Israel's currency to others besides the Israel specialist.

The prime function of a catalogue is to describe and identify each item so as not to confuse it with any other item. If the identification and designation by a code is clear and unique, the problems of the collector, researcher, student, dealer and writer are simplified tremendously.

A few simple rules should be followed:

1. **Use one designation for each item**
If the item is eliminated because it is found to be nonexistent, as P5, or the same as another, as FC3E, just drop that designation number and do not use it again.
2. **If a new variety is found, use another number or a subscript**
Do not shift numbers from one item to another.
3. **Try to avoid two designations for the same item**

The third edition of the Pick book and the third edition of the Kagan book are improvements and we hope that future editions will eliminate the remaining problems.

All notes issued before the aleph (1955) series of the Bank of Israel were not dated, the Bank of Israel notes all have a year printed on them. However, this may not be the actual year of issue. For a discussion of the dates of Israeli currency, see the articles by Lachman, [11,12,15] and Frankl [13,14].



Counterfeits of the above note have been reported by the author. Unlike the genuine notes, counterfeits are entirely surface-printed and the code for the blind (bottom left) is without surface texture.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ND-No date NL-Not listed B Blue BK-Black R-Red Or-Orange G-Green GY-Grey Br-Brown Z Zagaggi K-Kaplan N-Neeman E Eshkol MC-Morse Code #-Serial Number S-Security Thread Code-Whole in italics refers to the whole class of notes. (ALL RIGHTS RESERVED BY THE AUTHOR)

ISRAEL CURRENCY CODING COMPARISON CHART

	Kad.	B&W	Haff.	Haff.	Kag.	Kag.	Kag.	Pick.	Pick.	Pick.	Comments
	1963	1968	1st 1967	2nd 1970	1st 1973	2nd 1976	3rd 1979	1st 1975	2nd 1977	3rd 1980	
Provisional Notes											
500 mil May 5, 1948					NL	NL	NL	1	1	1	Provisional notes
1 pound " " "					NL	NL	NL	2	2	2	never put in
5 pound " " "					NL	NL	NL	3	3	3	circulation, never
10 pound " " "					NL	NL	NL	4	4	4	used for currency.
50 pound " " "					NL	NL	NL	5	NL	NL	- Does not exist
Fractional Notes											
50 mil ND (1948) Or	K-F1	PC21	N-1	N-1	FC1	FC1	FC1	FC1	6	6	
100 mil ND (1948) G	K-F2	PC22	N-2	N-2	FC2	FC2	FC2	7	7	7	
50 Pr. ND (1952) B-BK; Z-K	K-F3	PC23	N3A	N3A	FC3	FC3	FC3	8	8	8	
" R-BK; Z-K			N3B	N3B	FC3A	FC3A	FC3A	NL	9	9	
" R-Or; Z-K			N3B	N3BB	FC3B	FC3B	FC3B	9	10	10	
" R-Or; Z-E			N3C	N3C	FC3C	FC3C	FC3C	10A	10A	10A	
" R-Or; N-E			N3D	N3D	FC3D	FC3D	FC3D	10B	10B	10B	
" Black Serial #			NL	NL	FC3E	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	
100 Pr. ND (1952) G-BK; Z-K	K-F4	PC24	N4A	N4A	FC4	FC4	FC4	NL	11	11	
" G-G; Z-K			NL	N4AA	FC4A	FC4A	FC4A	11	11A	11A	
" B-G; Z-E			N4B	N4B	FC4B	FC4B	FC4B	12A	12A	12A	
" B-G; N-E			N4C	N4C	FC4C	FC4C	FC4C	12B	12B	12B	
" Neman inverted			N4D	N4D	FC4D	FC4D	FC4D	NL	NL	NL	
250 Pr. ND (1953) aleph	K-F5	PC25	N5	N5	FC5A	FC5A	FC5A	13	13	13	
" Menora on left							FC5B		13A	13A	Menora seen under
" Menora on right							FC5B		13B	13A	u.v. light (16)
" Bet series					FC5B	FC5B	FC5C		13C	13B	
" Gimel series					FC5C	FC5C	NL		13D	NL	All gimel series
" Menora on left				N5A	NL	FC5D	FC5D		13DA	13CA	have Menora seen
" Menora on right					FC5D	FC5E	FC5E		13DB	13CB	under u.v. light.
Bank Notes Anglo - Palestine Bank											
500 mil ND (1948)	K1	PC1	N6	N6	BN1	BN1	BN1	14	14	14	
1 Palestine pound (1948) ND	K2	PC2	N7	N7	BN2	BN2	BN2	15	15	15	
5 Palestine pounds ND (1948)	K3	PC3	N8	N8	BN3	BN3	BN3	16	16	16	
10 Palestine pounds ND (1948)	K4	PC4	N9	N9	BN4	BN4	BN4	17	17	17	
50 Palestine pounds ND (1948)	K5	PC5	N10	N10	BN5	BN5	BN5	18	18	18	
Bank Leumi Le-Israel											
500 Pr. ND (1952)	K6	PC6	N11	N11	BN6	BN6	BN6	19	19	19	
1 Israel pound ND (1952)	K7	PC7	N12	N12	BN7	BN7	BN7	20	20	20	
5 Israel pounds ND (1952)	K8	PC8	N13	N13	BN8	BN8	BN8	21	21	21	
10 Israel pounds ND (1952)	K9	PC9	N14	N14	BN9	BN9	BN9	22	22	22	
50 Israel pounds ND (1952)	K10	PC10	N15	N15	BN10	BN10	BN10	23	23	23	
Bank of Israel (Alef) 1955 series											
500 Pr 1955 BK#	K11	PC11	N16	N16	BN11	BN11	BN11	24	24	24	
1 Israeli Lira 1955 BK#	K12	PC12	N17	N17	BN12	BN12	BN12	25	25	25	
5 Israeli Lirot 1055 BK#	K13	PC13	N18	N18	BN13	BN13	BN13	26	26	26	
10 Israeli Lirot 1955 R#	K14	PC14	N19	N19A	BN14A	BN14A	BN14A	27A	27A	27A	
10 Israeli Lirot 1955 BK#			N19	BN14	BN14	BN14	BN14	27B	27B	27B	
50 Israeli Lirot 1055 BK#	K15	PC15	N20	N20	BN15	BN15	BN15	28	28A	28A	
50 Israeli Lirot 1055 R#			N20A	BN15A	BN15A	BN15A	BN15A	28B	28B	28B	
Bank of Israel (Bet) 1958-60 series											
½ Lira 1958 BK#	K16	PC16	N21	N21	BN16	BN16	BN16	29	29	29	
1 Israeli Lira 1958 BK# S	K17	PC17	N22	N22	BN17	BN17	BN17	30A	30A	30A	
1 Israeli Lira 1958 R#				NL	NL	NL	NL	30D	30B	30B	- Existence 308 doubtful;
1 Israeli Lira 1958 R# S				N22A	BN17A	BN17A	BN17A	NL	NL	NL	probably should be BN17A.
1 Israeli Lira 1958 BR# S			NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	30B	30C	NL	
1 Israeli Lira 1958 BR#S - MC		PC17A	N22A	N22B	BN17B	BN17B	BN17B	30C	30D	30C	- MC reads BNK Israel
5 Israeli Lirot 1958 BK#		PC18	N23	N23	BN18	BN18	BN18	31	31	31	
10 Israeli Lirot 1958 BK #S	K19	PC19	N24	N24	BN19	BN19	BN19	32A	32A	32A	
10 Israeli Lirot 1958 R# S-MC			N24B	N24B	BN19B	BN19B	BN19B	32B	32B	32B	
10 Israeli Lirot 1958 B# S-MC			N24A	N24A	BN19A	BN19A	BN19A	32C	32C	32C	MC reads ZN JRSLM
10 Israeli Lirot 1958 BR #S-MC			N24C	N24C	BN19C	BN19C	BN19C	NL	32B	32D	

ISRAEL CURRENCY CODING COMPARISON CHART

	Kad. 1963	B&W 1968	Haff. 1st 1967	Haff. 2nd 1970	Kag. 1st 1973	Kag. 2nd 1976	Kag. 3rd 1979	Pick. 1st 1975	Pick. 2nd 1977	Pick. 3rd 1980	Comments
Bank of Israel (Bet) 1958-60 series											
50 Israeli Lirot 1960 BK# S	K20	PC20		N25	BN20	BN20	BN20	33A	33A	33A	
50 Israeli Lirot 1960 R# S			N25	N25A	BN20A	BN20A	BN20		33B	33B	
50 Israeli Lirot 1960 B# S-MC		PC20A	N25A	N25B	BN20B	BN20B	BN20B	33B	33C	33C	MC reads
50 Israeli Lirot 1960 G# S-MC				N25C	BN20C	BN20C	BN20C		33D	33D	AM ISRAEL H1
50 Israeli Lirot 1960 Br#S-MC				N25D	BN20D	BN20D	BN20D		33E	33E	
Bank of Israel (Gimel) 1968 series											
5 Israeli Lirot BK#			N26	N26	BN21	BN21	BN21	34	34A	34A	Einstein
5 Israeli Lirot R#						BN21A	BN21A		34B	34B	Einstein
10 Israeli Lirot BK# Br paper					BN22	NL	NL		35A	35A	Bialik (Existence 35A
10 Israeli Lirot BK# White paper			N27	N27	BN22A	BN22	BN22	35	35B	35B	is questionable)
10 Israeli Lirot B#					BN22B	BN22A	BN22A		35D	35C	Bialik
10 Israeli Lirot G#					BN22C	BN22B	BN22B		35C	35D	Bialik
50 Israeli Lirot BK# S			N28	N28	BN23	BN23	BN23	36	36	36A	Weizmann
50 Israeli Lirot B# S					NL		BN23A			36B	Weizmann
100 Israeli Lirot Lg. BK# 3.5mm			N29	N29	BN24	BN24	BN24	37A	37A	37A	Herzl
100 Israeli Lirot R#					BN24A	BN24A	BN24A	37B	37B	37B	Herzl
100 Israeli Lirot Sm BK# 2.8mm					BN24B	BN24B	BN24B	37A	37C	37C	Herzl
100 Israeli Lirot Br#					NL	BN24C	BN24C	NL	37D	37D	Herzl
Bank of Israel (Dalet) 1973-5 series											
5 Israeli Lirot 1973						BN25	BN25	NL	38	38	Szold
10 Israeli Lirot 1973						BN26	BN26	NL	39	39	Montifiore
50 Israeli Lirot 1973						BN27	BN27	NL	NL	40	Weizmann
100 Israeli Lirot 1973						BN28	BN28	NL	40	41	Herzl
500 Israeli Lirot 1975							BN29		41	42	Ben Gurion
Bank of Israel (Shegel) series 1978											
1 Shegel							BN30			43	Montifiore-2 printed dots
5 Shegalim							BN31			44	Weizmann-1 embossed dot
10 Shegalim							BN32			45	Herzl
50 Shegalim							BN33			46	Ben Gurion-embossed bar

Note - Security coding on Dalet and Shegel notes visible under u.v. light deciphered by Lachman (17).

YOUNG GENERATION

By J. GLYNN & D.C.O. JAMES

WE think most of our young generation and our juniors from our family memberships are far too modest about their contributions to the Society's **Journal**, simply because they have not been around the hobby long enough.

The joy and fun of collecting paper money is not in obtaining the note but in gaining as much information about the currency and in being willing to put your knowledge on paper in the form of an article and sharing it with your fellow members.

You do not have to be a Hemingway or a Steinbeck to write an article, nor do you have to be a high powered expert. What you do need to do is research your subject well and report it with accuracy.

The interpretation of research can best be described as the collecting and investigating of

information already recorded. There is a vast amount of literature available for just about every aspect of bank note collecting. The first stage is to acquire as much material in your area of interest and to absorb as much knowledge already in print as you can.

Stage two is to build up a comprehensive library of your own on your specialty, and to keep abreast of current literature in the book review sections of the **Journal** and other publications. The Society also has two libraries, one on each side of the Atlantic. The librarians invite you to take advantage of these facilities for research and to improve your knowledge.

Stage three is communicating with other collectors. You will find that most collectors are quite unselfish in sharing their material with you and in passing along their experience. Communication can also develop into a real

friendship with other collectors with the same interest.

Just remember that:

1. Every country is rich in history.
2. Thematic-currency which relates to whatever themes interest you most.
3. Every note has a story - signature, art work, watermark, printing, etc.
4. Many notes have strange stories.

Here is an opportunity to share and to communicate with other Young Generation members by taking pen to paper and writing about your favorite subject.

Kindly address all correspondence to:

Young Generation
58 Nevilles Court
Dollis Hill Lane
London NW2
England

Reminder: To ensure that their books are reviewed promptly, authors and publishers are requested to send the customary review copy, or an advance copy if possible, directly to Roger Outing, the reviews editor, at 30 Curzon Road, Ealing, London W5 1NF.

A. PLATT

Fightin' Joe Wheeler: The Story Scrip Can Tell

GENERAL Joseph Wheeler was born on September 10, 1836, in Augusta, Georgia. He graduated nineteenth in a class of twenty-two from the U.S. Military Academy in 1859, and served with the U.S. Army at Fort Craig, New Mexico, before resigning his commission on April 22, 1861, shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War.

He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Confederate Army in Augusta, and served with the artillery at Pensacola and later as colonel of the 19th Alabama Infantry at the battles of Shiloh and Perryville prior to his promotion to brigadier-general on October 30, 1862. The preceding July, he had reorganized the cavalry of the Army of Mississippi at the request of General Braxton Bragg.

Wheeler, who fought in 127 Civil War battles, including Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Dalton, Resaca, Adamsville, Cassville, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, Atlanta, and Bentonville, was promoted to major-general and cavalry commander of the Army of Mississippi on January 19, 1863, and to lieutenant-general on February 4, 1864. He was considered by Robert E. Lee as one of the two outstanding Confederate cavalry leaders – the other being J.E.B. Stuart, and by May 1864, he was the senior cavalry general in the Confederate Army.

General Wheeler was wounded three times during the war and had sixteen horses shot from under him. His cavalry provided the main obstacle to Sherman's march to the sea after Atlanta. He was captured in Georgia at the close of the war – May 1865 – and was paroled the following June.

From 1865 to 1869, he was a commission merchant in New Orleans and in the latter year he moved to Wheeler Station, Lawrence County, Alabama where he was a planter and studied law. He served as a Democrat from Alabama in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1880 to 1882 and from 1884 to 1899. At the commencement of the Spanish-American War, "Fightin' Joe" was appointed a major-general of Volunteers in the U.S. Army by President McKinley and commanded a cavalry division in Cuba.

At the battle of Las Guasimas, June 24, 1898, Wheeler apparently forgot for a moment who the enemy was. During the later stages of the engagement, after the Americans had forced the Spaniards to retreat rather rapidly, the old white bearded ex-Confederate rose in his stirrups and forgetting what war he was fighting



Joe Wheeler scrip dated November 9, 1897, payable to the Cahill Iron Works. Wheeler's signature appears in the bottom right.

in, gleefully shouted to his staff – "now we've got the Yankees on the run". Fightin' Joe's "Yankee" mistake went the rounds of the army, was reported by the press, and, of course, "tickled the innards" of the old Confederate veterans. In 1899, he was sent to help pacify the Philippines.

He retired from the Army in 1900 and was thereafter a historian. General Wheeler, who published *Cavalry Tactics* (1863) during the

Civil War, was often unsuccessful as an independent commander, but when protecting and covering a main army he excelled any other Confederate cavalryman. "Fightin' Joe" died on January 25th, 1906, in Brooklyn, New York.

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Dyer, "Fightin' Joe" Wheeler.
Wakelyn, *Biographical Dictionary of the Confederacy*.

INTERPAM '81 INFORMATION

Continued from page 7.

Louisiana, from July 28 to August 2 (immediately after the close of the CNA convention).

Toronto, Ontario and New Orleans, Louisiana will, therefore, be the cities to visit in 1981. Both are beautiful and interesting cities and are quite easy to get to. Thirteen airlines fly in and out of Toronto and direct flights are available to and from Amstersdam, Chicago, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Lima (Peru), London, Los Angeles, Mexico City, New York, Paris, Rome, San Francisco and Zurich. Similarly, New Orleans can be reached by a number of direct flights and domestically on twelve airlines. The two cities are 2½ air hours apart on daily U.S. Air flights.

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A special tour is being arranged to take delegates to Ottawa immediately after Interpam '81 closes. The return to Toronto will be in time for the start of the CNA annual convention. The

two main numismatic activities will be special visits to the National Currency Museum at the Bank of Canada (scheduled to open later this year), and to the Royal Canadian Mint. Other visits to the Parliament Buildings, the National War Museum, the National Archives, National Art Gallery, etc., are also planned.

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A black and white photograph showing a collection of international banknotes fanned out. The notes are from various countries, including New Zealand, Ghana, Canada, and the United States. The denominations visible are 1 New Zealand Dollar, 2 Ghanaian Cedis, 1000 Canadian Dollars, and 100 US Dollars. The notes are arranged in a way that shows their unique designs and denominations.

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A. E. NADER

Another IBNS Member Finds "REPUBLIK ISLAM" JIM Hoard

FOR IBNS member H. Natasuwarno of Cianjur, West Java, the exhausting six-hour, 148-kilometer jeep trip on the provincial roads of Sulawesi (Celebes Islands) had proved very much worthwhile. For he now held in his hands a plastic-wrapped bundle of Japanese Invasion Money (JIM) of World War II. Clearly stamped on the notes in inks of several colors were the words REPUBLIK ISLAM INDONESIA. Furthermore, a hurried checking of the hoard showed some denominations not previously reported.

It was July of 1979 and Mr. Natasuwarno had been searching for REPUBLIK ISLAM notes ever since their discovery by IBNS member David August had been reported in 1977 (see the JOURNAL, Vol. 17, No. 3). Mr. August had found a hoard at Makasar, Sulawesi, and it was here that Mr. Natasuwarno had started his search.

While on a business trip he had visited with a nephew who was attending a banking seminar in Makasar (now called Ujungpandang). The nephew worked as a district bank director in the provincial town of Sinjai. By a fortunate coincidence, he knew of a hoard of such over-stamped JIM notes in Sinjai, and he had accompanied his uncle there and introduced him to the owner.

Before continuing, it is important to review briefly the historical events that produced this rebel money. Then we can compare the Natasuwarno notes, which we will call Hoard 2, to the August notes, Hoard 1.

At the end of World War II, civil war broke out in the Netherlands East Indies while the Dutch were trying to arrange for a self-



Netherlands East Indies, 1-gulden JIM note, Pick 42b.

governing republic that would represent all the many islands and ethnic peoples. By 1961 the Indonesian Nationalists under Achmad Sukarno were firmly in power and offered amnesty to all rebel forces. Most surrendered except those fighting in the Celebes to establish an Islamic republic. In 1964 most of them surrendered, also. Early in 1965 their leader, Kahar Muzakkar, was ambushed and killed.

It was Muzakkar who had made use of over-stamped JIM notes within the areas he had controlled in the Celebes. As described in the previous JOURNAL article, the notes in Hoard 1 included the 1-, 5-, and 10-gulden (Pick 42b, 43b, 44b); the 10-roepiah (P50); a counterfeit 10-roepiah, reported for the first time; and a few Malaya \$10 JIM notes (P24c).

The overstamps on these notes bore the line REPUBLIK ISLAM INDONESIA, a second line, and two signatures, as quoted and translated elsewhere with this article. The 1-gulden was an exception: it had just one signature. Four basic colors of ink were used, with many variations resulting from fading.

After Natasuwarno had negotiated successfully for the JIM hoard, he stayed in Sinjai for five days and interviewed several government officials and local people who had served with Muzakkar's forces. The town, he learned, had been near Muzakkar's front lines. It was nominally controlled by government forces but had been overrun several times by the rebels. Many townspeople had been sympathetic to the Islamic cause and had either fought with Muzakkar or served as his spies. There had been much espionage and counter-espionage going on before the rebels had retreated to their final stronghold in the Lasalo River area of

Southeast Celebes.

No one Natasuwarno interviewed knew the source of the JIM hoard, but they assured him that the ISLAM money had been widely used in the areas controlled by the rebels. Two explanations seemed likely:

1. The hoard he found had been confiscated by government forces and saved by local officials.
2. The Muzakkar stamp had been counterfeited by the government, who had used the over-stamped notes in espionage.

One characteristic of the hoard seemed to point to No. 2. The notes were in circulated condition when they were over-stamped, as shown by the fact that ink from the stamping filled all creases. If they had been circulated again, this would not be true; hence, they had not been put into circulation after stamping.

Another curious fact intrigued Natasuwarno: Money is always packaged by denominations, but these notes were tied up in bundles of mixed denominations by the color of the overstamp! Why?

Natasuwarno had to go back to Java with these questions unanswered, but he was determined to return to the Celebes for further interviews. His resolve was strengthened after correspondence with the author, to whom he traded a set of Hoard 2 notes for a set from Hoard 1. A comparison of the two showed four striking differences:

1. Several sizes of stamps were used to overprint the notes in Hoard 1. They vary widely as to type sizes, faces, and lengths of line. In Hoard 2, the same stamp was used on all notes.
2. Black, red, and purple inks and their

WHO'S WHO

This is the author's seventh article in the JOURNAL. His first in 1973, entitled "Hunting the Elusive JIM," won the literary award for that year. He is a retired magazine editor and past president of the Northern Valley Coin Club, Demarest, N.J., U.S.A.

Mr. Natasuwarno is a professional pharmacist and manager-director of the Pharmaceutical Co., Cianjur, West Java. A former associate professor at the Technical University of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, he started collecting paper money on Indonesia in 1974 and is now a part-time dealer. In March and April, 1980, his six-part study of the paper money of the Indonesian Revolution (1945-50) was published in World Coin News, a weekly numismatic paper in the United States.

shades were used on both hoards, but green ink was used on Hoard 1 only, and then on only a few surviving notes.

3. A few notes of Hoard 1 are stamped on the face; many more in Hoard 2 are so stamped.
4. The 1-gulden note in Hoard 1 carries one signature only--that of Usman Balo, Muzakkar's second in command. The 1 gulden in Hoard 2 carries the double signature of Balo and Muzakkar (see photos).

In June, 1980, Natasuwarna returned to Makasar and phoned his nephew in Sinjai. Once again luck was with him. The nephew told him that a government official he had interviewed in Sinjai had been transferred to Makasar, and gave him the official's address plus that of another officer. They, in turn, provided further names.

Natasuwarna stayed in Makasar for four days. "In the end," he wrote, "I interviewed five men, all involved in the Kahar Muzakar (sic) campaign--three from the government side and two from the rebel side. . . I showed them the overprinted JIM I have, including the notes you sent me."

His conclusions, based on these interviews and those at Sinjai, may be stated as follows:

1. The Sinjai notes (Hoard 2) were over-stamped locally by intelligence officers of the government forces, using JIM notes brought from Java.
2. Muzakkar used a different color of stamp for each of four regions under his control. Green was used in an area near the city of Pare Pare, a small pocket that was overrun early by government troops. Apparently those who stamped the government counterfeits hadn't seen any green notes and thus didn't produce any green overstamps. The other colors Muzakkar used were:

Black--Southern Celebes in the Makasar and Sinjai areas.

Red--Central Celebes and northern Pare Pare area.

Purple (sometimes lilac or blue)--Southeastern Celebes in the Lasalo River area.

But why do the 1-gulden notes in Hoard 1 carry a single signature while those in Hoard 2 have a double signature? Again, perhaps those who made the fake government stamp hadn't seen the 1-gulden notes with a single signature.

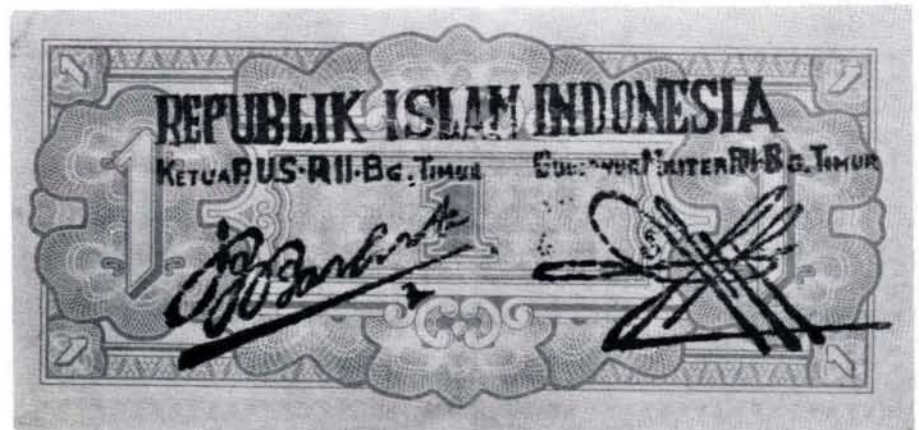
It's probably a matter of chance that more of the Hoard 2 notes are overstamped on the face than those of Hoard 1. In both hoards a few are stamped on both face and reverse but most are stamped on the reverse.

Natasuwarna learned that Muzakkar did not make use of JIM notes available in the Celebes as previously reported. Like the government, he had imported a quantity from Java. The idea to use the overstamped JIM to finance his campaigns is credited to a man named Masdin Surya who served as his financial adviser.

Natasuwarna also identified the name of Muzakkar's second in command as Usman



1-gulden note, Hoard 1. Notes of this hoard are the only ones that bear the single-signature stamp of Usman Balo.



1-gulden note, Hoard 2. All notes in this hoard are stamped with the two-signature stamp shown here. The signatures are those of Usman Balo and Kahar Muzakkar.

Translation of the ISLAM Overprint

1st line:	REPUBLIK ISLAM INDONESIA Islamic Republic of Indonesia
2nd Line:	KETUA P.U.S. RII-BG: TIMUR GUBERNUR MILITER RII-BG: TIMUR
Abbr. for:	Ketua Pemerintah Umum Sementara, Republik Islam Indonesia-Bagian: Timur Gubernur Militer Republik Islam Indonesia-Bagian: Timur
Translation:	Chairman, Provisional General Government, Islamic Republic of Indonesia, East Indonesian Region (Balo Signature) Military Governor, Islamic Republic of Indonesia, East Indonesian Region (Muzakkar Signature)

Balo. This had previously been announced as "Osman Barlont (spelling uncertain)."

In the JOURNAL article about the Hoard 1 find, we listed the notes by denomination and stamp characteristics. Here we will do the same for Hoard 2. The catalog numbers used are from Albert Pick's *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money*.

So far as the author knows, these two finds are the only sources to date of REPUBLIK ISLAM INDONESIA notes. Because it is very easy to counterfeit overprints, any offerings

from sources other than these should be viewed with suspicion unless documented.

Hoard 2 Denominations: ½, 1, 5, 10 gulden (P41, 42b, 43a-b, 44a-); 100 roepiah SO and 1,000 roepiah SO (P45a, 46); ½, 1, 5, 10, 100 roepiah (P47, 48, 49, 50, 51a); a few Malaya \$5 and \$10 notes (P23b, 24b).

Overstamp on All Notes: Double signature; long line 96 mm., 22 pt. type on face, all caps, S with fancy serifs; short line 110 mm., 12 pt. on face, caps and small caps; ink colors: purple (lilac, blue), black, red, faded variations.

DAVID ATTERTON

Early Australian Paper Money

A note that I have had in my collection for years for 10/- was issued in Sydney on December 17, 1814, by Garnham Blaxcell; this note (Fig. 1) is an example of some of the oldest printed Australian paper money. It is printed on good quality paper and measures about 47 mm by 75 mm, has been trimmed with scissors, bears both the printed name Garnham Blaxcell and the initials GB and is dated and numbered in handwriting and with the signature of Blaxcell. Frequent visits to Australia have encouraged me to find out more about these notes and particularly Garnham Blaxcell.

The Foundation of Australia

Although there are still some historians who claim that the British government had a policy of establishing New South Wales as a colony and a land for development, it is now widely accepted that the first settlement was made solely to relieve the overcrowding in British prisons. Transportation of convicts had been a

regular practice for many years, particularly to the American colonies. However, the War of Independence in America stopped transportation there and this, coupled with a marked increase in crime at home consequent upon rapid urban growth with the Industrial Revolution and social upheaval caused by such events as the Land Enclosure Act, led to terrible overcrowding in prisons and in hulks anchored offshore. There had been discussions since about 1779 suggesting the formation of a British colony in Australia by such enlightened men as Joseph Banks (Fig. 2), a member of the Royal Society with a passion for natural history and who had accompanied Captain Cook on his first voyage to Australia in the Endeavour in 1768-1771. However, nothing happened until the election of the government of William Pitt in 1784 which, solely concerned with dealing with the convict problem, nominated the eastern coast of New South Wales in 1786 as a site to

which convicts could be transported. At that time, New South Wales was believed to be separated by sea from New Holland; the geographical confusion is illustrated by the Australasian region taken from a world map of Petrum Mortier printed in the early days of the 18th century prior to the discovery of New South Wales which shows New Holland contiguous with New Guinea and a vast uncharted area down to Van Diemen's Land (Fig. 3).

The first governor of the new settlement was Captain Arthur Phillip of the Royal Navy and he set sail in H.M.S. Sirius, accompanied by ten other ships, on May 13, 1787; although he landed initially in Botany Bay on January 18, 1788, he moved quickly to Port Jackson harbor, a few miles to the north, where he unfurled the Union Jack on January 26, 1788, on the site for the settlement which he named Sydney Cove, after Lord Sydney who, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, had appointed Phillip.

Fig. 1: A Blaxcell note.





Fig. 2: Joseph Banks.

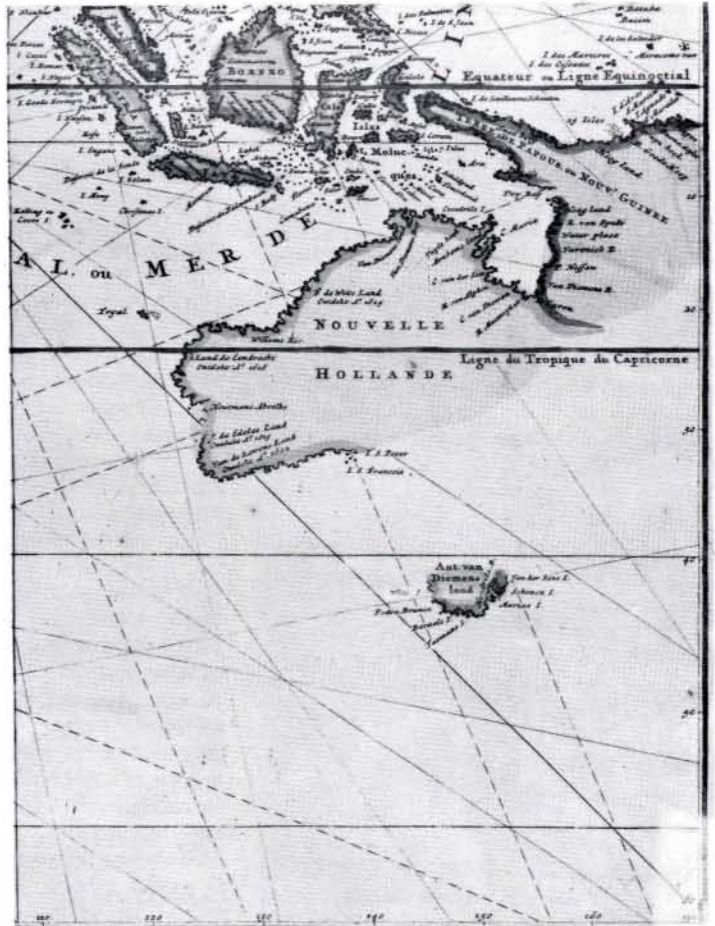


Fig. 3: Early map of "Australia" by Petrus Mortier.

The original colonists of New South Wales numbered little more than 1400 souls, of whom about half were convicts, including 188 women, and this was the foundation of modern Sydney. Due to difficulties with the marine guard in undertaking land duties, the new South Wales Corps was enlisted in England to act as a police force for the colony. The conditions for the early convicts were appalling but, by the time that Governor Phillip departed from the colony due to ill health in 1792, the settlement had made sufficient progress that its survival was no longer in doubt and many would recognize 1792 as the foundation year of Australia. Between the departure of Governor Phillip and the arrival of his successor, Governor John Hunter, in 1795, the colony was controlled by the New South Wales Corps and many of them abused their power and position and became a very wealthy group who quickly came into conflict with Hunter after his arrival, particularly on their monopoly of imports, notably in rum. Rum had rapidly become the main currency of the colony and, although other goods such as food and clothing were used as media of exchange, rum was the normal means of paying wages. There was a limited amount of coinage in circulation and, somewhat later in 1812, Spanish dollars were modified under the governor's instructions: a circular piece was cut from the center, was smoothed and stamped New

South Wales and became known as the "Dump" whereas the residual dollar was known as the "Holey Dollar" or Colonial dollar. In addition, stores receipts and hand-written promissory notes issued by private merchants and individuals circulated freely in spite of attempts by governors to prohibit such notes. Thus, Governor King in October 1800 issued an order that no promissory notes of hand were to be circulated and, again in October 1801, a further order was issued to try and prohibit hand-written notes except those on printed forms available at the office of the colonial secretary who was Garnham Blaxcell. Many of these promissory notes were forged and the sums payable altered to higher figures. The practice continued for many years and, shortly after taking up office, Governor Macquarie wrote in 1810 to Viscount Castlereagh describing the serious situation of continuing "notes of hand" and forgeries stating that "this nefarious practice is to be found principally among the lowest orders of society and not infrequently amongst the convicts themselves". He issued a new order to take effect from July 15, 1810, that it was unlawful to issue promissory notes for £5 or less unless the amount payable and the issuer's name were printed.

The conditions of the convicts were comparable to slaves and they represented over 90% of the population as more and more were shipped

in from Britain and they were generally exploited by the officers of the corps. The battle between the corps and the governors, such as Hunter, King, William Bligh of mutiny on the *Bounty* fame who was appointed in 1805, continued with the corps gaining ascendancy until the arrival of Governor Lachlan Macquarie in December 1809. He effectively disbanded the corps and was given powers to bring in his own regiment to the colony; he started a policy of emancipating the convicts, set about the construction of public buildings and roads and encouraged farming and industry. His twelve year period of office established Australia on a firm economic foundation with good public facilities and without great differentials between most of its inhabitants.

In an interesting way, this progress is perhaps rightly credited to the two main antagonists: Macquarie himself and John Macarthur, the leader of the corp's elite and a man of great personal ambition and drive who did much to develop trade and particularly sheep farming and the wool trade in Australia. Macarthur (Fig. 4, page 22) whose portrait appears on the obverse of the current Australian 2-dollar note, came from Devon in England and enlisted in the N.S.W. Corps at the age of 22 years on June 5, 1789; he held such posts in the corps as paymaster and Inspector of Public Works and this enabled him to control resources such as land

and convict labour in the colony. He was the leader of private enterprise in the colony and his outstanding achievement was to be the driving force behind the establishment of the wool industry using Spanish merinos imported from the Cape of Good Hope in about 1796.

Garnham Blaxcell

Where does the issuer of this note shown in Fig. 1 fit into this early period in the history of New South Wales? He appears to have been a purser's assistant in the Royal Navy who was appointed as secretary to Governor Phillip Gidley King who took up his appointment as governor in 1800. He left this job on Governor King's departure, being replaced as secretary of the colony by Griffin; Blaxcell became friends with Macarthur and they entered into partnership in several business ventures, such as joint ownership of the schooner Parramatta. Although he would seem to have been an unpleasant and somewhat unscrupulous character, Blaxcell became a leading Sydney merchant and a big landowner as a result of government grants; in the present area of Granville, eight estates were granted, comprising some 4200 acres in total, to leading members of the corps—notably John Macarthur, D'arcy Wentworth, James Chisholm, C. Frazer, Thomas Campbell, Richard Atkinson and Garnham Blaxcell. Probably the main grant was the Drainwell estate of some 1125 acres granted from Governor King to Garnham Blaxcell in 1806 and where Blaxcell lived in a fine house. However, he seems to have had frequent monetary problems: as an example, Macarthur and Blaxcell became deeply in debt to surgeon Thomas Jamison, the amount involved being £4,915 which was the outstanding balance for merchandise shipped for sale to Rio de Janeiro. In recognition of his share of the debt, Blaxcell had to assign his Drainwell grant land to surgeon Jamison and, following the latter's death, he remortgaged his grant to the son and heir, Sir John Jamison, on April 21, 1815.

However, the venture for which Blaxcell is most famous and which was the prelude to the issue of his paper money concerns the building of the Sydney hospital. Shortly after his arrival, Governor Macquarie announced in 1810 that the building of a hospital was an absolute necessity and he selected seven acres of vacant land on an elevated ridge south of Government House, along which Macquarie Street ran, as an appropriate site. Macquarie made a deal with three of the largest traders — D'arcy Wentworth, Alexander Riley and Garnham Blaxcell — whereby they would build the hospital at virtually no cost to the colony; their compensation was a monopoly for the importation of rum, variously understood to be between 45,000 to 60,000 gallons over three or four years. This action on the part of Governor Macquarie was strongly criticized in England but there can be little doubt that his initiative led to the early building of a hospital which was occupied in 1816 and completed and officially opened in July 1817 and known as the Rum hospital. However, the initial arrangement for the monopoly on the importation of rum expired probably by mid 1814 and this may have

prompted Blaxcell to pay duties by his own issue of notes. This was in total defiance of the orders of Governor Macquarie who insisted in vain that duties be paid in sterling or Spanish dollars. Blaxcell's notes circulated freely for some time in the colony and were accepted for commercial transactions.

Examples of his notes for 5/-, 10/- and £1 exist in the Mitchell library in Sydney and all examples of his notes have been issued in 1814 but with some differing dates. Other examples of early printed notes exist and Mr. Percy Marks in his fascinating article entitled "Paper Currency in Australia" published in the *Royal Australian Historical Society Journal*, No. 5, 1919, covers most comprehensively other examples. Thus, he refers to notes issued by Mr. W. J. Speed of 61 George Street, Sydney, a merchant with a wine and spirit license, which are dated 1813, promising to pay the bearer "One and sixpence on Demand in Colonial Currency". William Jenkins, again a holder of a wine and spirit license and also of George Street, issued notes dated 1812 for 1s.6d. and 2s.6d. payable on demand in copper coin.

However, before the Rum hospital was opened, Blaxcell seems to have been in financial trouble once again. One of his friends, Charles Throsby, pledged himself for the sum of 5000 for Blaxcell. Charles Throsby arrived in New South Wales at the age of thirty one as surgeon on the convict transport *Coromandel*; however, he gave up his profession and became a notable explorer, road builder and politician. His "friend" Blaxcell absconded from the colony and set sail for England but died on the way there. Blaxcell's creditors sued Throsby for the money due and, after very lengthy litigation, the verdict went against Throsby in 1827. Worn out by anxiety and resultant ill health, Throsby committed suicide on his estate at Glenfield on April 2, 1828.

It is clear that, although being famous for issuing some of the earliest printed paper money in Australia, Blaxcell was in most affairs infamous. It is perhaps poetic justice that, in the year of his death, 1817, the Bank of New South Wales was established and copper plates were prepared for the issue of five banknote denominations for 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, £1 and £5.

In conclusion, it is perhaps strange that Governor Macquarie, who did so much for the colony, has never been honoured by having his portrait on an Australian banknote. Captain Arthur Phillip is on the obverse of the £10 issue of 1954, Joseph Banks is on the obverse of the current 5 dollar note and, as already mentioned, John Macarthur is on the current 2 dollar note.

Acknowledgements

I acknowledge with grateful thanks the considerable help received from my Australian friend and colleague, Mr. John Blaikie, and his father in the collection of material used in the preparation of this article. Apart from the paper of Mr. Percy Marks, other sources have been the *Australian Encyclopaedia*, and newspaper cuttings on the series of "Old Sydney" published in 1919 and in the Mitchell Library, Sydney.



Fig. 4: John Macarthur from the current Australian \$2 note.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Papirove Penize Na Uzemi Ceskoslovenska 1762-1975 (Paper Money of Czechoslovakia 1762 to 1975) by Julius Sem. Second Edition (1977) with numerous black/white illustrations and most color illustrations. Published by Ceska Numismaticka Spolecnost, Pobočka Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia.

This excellent book by the Czechoslovakian paper money authority, Julius Sem, suffers from the disadvantage of being written in Czechoslovakian which makes it difficult to use for the English speaking collector. However there are multi-lingual summaries in Russian, English and German at the end of the book.

Nevertheless the book is packed with information and includes hitherto unpublished details of all periods of the financial history of the country and the official issues of paper money which were made. Much of the content is thoroughly researched from official sources. Information is particularly comprehensive for the 1762-1918 period when the paper money of Austria-Hungary was circulated in what is now Czechoslovakia. There is an enormous amount of detail, supported by numerous illustrations, explaining the origins and development of the various phases of monetary activity in this part of central Europe.

The contents are arranged chronologically according to issuing authority with the original name, place, and date of issue for all denominations. Periods of circulation, sizes, colors, watermarks, numbering systems, printers, designers, engravers, and characteristics features are all listed. Degrees of rarity are given in accordance with the system developed by Dr. Mihaly Kupa of Budapest. There is a wealth of information on political and economic development and tables which give details of the amounts of money in circulation at different important periods. There is also considerable important detail on the various issues used in border territories including emergency issues for the former German speaking areas – much of which has not previously been published. The strong and effective anti-inflation measures and the overprinting of notes during 1919 as well as the origins of the new monetary system introduced on April 10, 1919 are all fully described.

The section dealing with the wartime issues of the various authorities, from the destructive Munich agreement of September 1938 to the political and economic reforms of June 1953, is invaluable. It includes much new information on the use of German, Slovakian, Hungarian, and Polish notes as well as Allied Military Currency and the notes of the Theresienstadt ghetto. Outline maps which show the various political divisions of the country through its many political vicissitudes add much to the pertinent text.

The book is printed on good quality paper with an attractive multicolored dust jacket. The

cloth cover does not seem as sturdy as one might think desirable for a book of frequent reference. Excellent black and white illustrations are appropriately placed to enhance the text and they include virtually every note ever used within the present day boundaries of Czechoslovakia. Some illustrations are of notes of the highest rarity and it is doubtful if such a comprehensive coverage has previously been published. Eight pages of color illustration are a considerable enhancement to the overall appeal of this book. There are also some interesting illustrations of important financial institutions.

W. A. HASKELL

The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Paper Money. First edition, approximately 1000 pages, profusely illustrated. Published by and available from The Charlton Press, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto, M5V *Z9, Ontario, Canada.

For the first time in Canada we have a paper money catalogue worthy of the name. It was no mean feat but this new standard catalogue lives up to the expectations that most collectors have built up during the long gestation period of this work.

The 820 page catalogue section is profusely illustrated, full of useful information, and covers the complete range of paper money issued in Canada. The French and British colonial periods, the provincial and municipal issues; merchant notes; West Indian notes issued by Canadian banks; the Canadian chartered banks; and obsolete bank issues are all included.

Presentation of each bank or issuer is good and the illustrations are well spaced. The introduction and the "How to Use This Catalogue" section are both useful and no one should have any difficulty with the catalogue if they read this material. Particularly helpful is a grading guide which is the recommended guide produced a few years ago by the Canadian Paper Money Society. The information on each issuer, design, color, date, engraver, printer, vignette, and the signatures are all presented in a useful and easy to read manner. Each separate item of information can be quickly located and the amount of space used is generous which accounts for the size of the catalogue (the Bank of British North America occupies 31 pages for example). The name of each bank is located at the top of the page in alphabetical order and appears on each page which contains information on that bank. This is a positive aid in locating a particular issuer.

Prices in the catalogue reflect the substantial increases that have occurred in Canada during the past few years. An unprecedented rate of inflation has made such price increases inevitable and we can expect more of the same should inflation continue at present levels. On

average the prices in the catalogue appear realistically to reflect the current purchase and sale price of Canadian paper money – although there are a few exceptions.

An innovation of considerable significance is the catalogue numbering of the banknotes. Each catalogue reference number contains up to nine digits or letters – a little long but it does not seem to confuse. The first three numbers denote the bank number which is arbitrarily chosen by the cataloguer on the basis of natural alphabetical order. The second series of characters (four in number) are the series and sub-series of the note issued. The final three characters represent the denomination and occurrence of the note. The number thus provides some useful information. Merchant scrip and bons are not numbered but this is promised for future editions. Government issues were in fact numbered in the last few Charlton catalogues and these numbers, with some changes, are continued in this new catalogue. The numbering of the banks and their notes is quite new.

There is so much good that can be said about this new *Standard Catalogue of Canadian Paper Money* that it is difficult to find very much to criticize. Some might think that the price of the book is too high but they have probably not purchased any quality books recently. There are a few omissions, both issuers and issues, and these might have been avoided if the cataloguer had enquired further afield and as mentioned there are a few inconsistencies in the prices. However, these are insignificant compared to the sheer volume of material included and it is safe to assume that they will be corrected in the next edition. On balance this is a first rate catalogue which ranks equal or better than any paper money catalogue produced elsewhere in the world in the past few years.

W. H. MCDONALD

Das Papergeld Des Konigreiches Sachsen 1914-1922 (Paper Money Of The Kingdom of Saxony 1914-1924) by Hans Meyer. 'Die Munze' Vol. 32, illustrated, price:—DM 36. Available from Verlag Deutsche Munze, Munzhandelsges., GmbH, Domplatz 3, D-3300 Braunschweig, West Germany.

This booklet by Hans Meyer, which presents the emergency (notgeld) issues of the Kingdom of Saxony, is a continuation of the notgeld series originally begun by Verlag Proh. Hans Meyer is well known for his previous notgeld booklets and collectors and investors will welcome the fact that Verlag Deutsche have now taken up the printing of this notgeld series.

These booklets do not replace the works of the late Dr. Arnold Keller but, being thoroughly researched and profusely illustrated, they do supplement them. This addition to the series which details the notgeld issues of Saxony where so much notgeld originated is of the same high quality as its predecessors. Although its publication has been delayed since 1976, collectors of notgeld will undoubtedly be grateful for its eventual appearance.

Due to the strong industrial base which

genuinely needed notgeld in order to maintain its commercial activity both during and after World War I an amazing quantity and variety of notgeld was issued in Saxony. Many issues are still being discovered and Hans Meyer acknowledges the difficulty of compiling a complete listing. However this booklet contributes significantly to such a listing and the text is conveniently arranged with spaces provided for the insertion of newly discovered issues. The illustrations, as always, are numerous, of high quality, and useful to the average collector trying to make an identification. Although written in German the catalogue section is easy to follow. Although admittedly incomplete this booklet is an indispensable reference for the serious notgeld collector and researcher.

W. A. HASKELL

"Das Ersatzgeld Der Kriegsgefangenen Und Interniertenlager In Österreich-Ungarn 1914-1918 (The Substitute Money Of Prisoner Of War And Internment Camps In Austria-Hungary 1914-1918) by Karl Jaksch and Werher Stahl. Reprinted from Volume 92 of *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, 31 pages, illustrated with 29 plates, paper cover, price:-120 Schillings. Available from Österreichische Numismatische Gesellschaft, Burgring 5, A-1010, Vienna, Austria.

In 1978 the Austrian Numismatic Society released a special issue of their publication *Numismatische Zeitschrift* in which is catalogued the coins and paper money used in P.O.W. and Internment Camps in Austria-Hungary during World War I. Part A of the catalogue lists the coins issued giving details of denomination, size, metal, and design with a single glossy plate illustrating samples. Of particular interest is an unissued 10 heller coin of 1917 which was actually made of glass. Part B of the catalogue lists the paper money issued for the various camps with details of many variations including those issued specifically for collectors. There are eighteen glossy plates which give excellent black/white, actual size illustrations.

This catalogue does not replace Dr. Arnold Keller's monumental work, *Das Notgeld der Gefangenenlager 1914-1918*, although it does supplement the Austria-Hungary section of Keller's book. Unfortunately description in this catalogue are often inadequate sometimes leaving out such important elements as basic colors. Also some fairly common varieties are missing entirely.

Several pages of historical background are included in the introduction with an especially interesting table of information which gives much useful detail concerning seven named camps. Unfortunately this catalogue is entirely in German and it will be difficult to use for those without a knowledge of the language. Despite this it is still a useful reference and provides material not previously listed.

W. A. HASKELL

Papiergeld, Ein Brevier Fur Sammler (Paper Money, A Handbook For The

Collector) by Albert Pick. 116 pages, illustrated, soft cover. Published by and available from Falken Verlag, GMBH, Postfach 1120, D-6272, Niedernhausen/Taunus, West Germany. Price:-DM 10. Written entirely in German.

This new book, attractively bound in brightly colored soft cover, and which is for the beginner or advanced collector presents a detailed summary of essential information about paper money. Written in German by world renowned paper money specialist and expert, Albert Pick, the book covers all aspects of paper money collecting - from banknotes issued by governments to the numerous emergency issues, types of printing and paper, use of watermarks, and a paper money history. General, specialized, and topical collecting are also covered with particular emphasis on all forms of German paper money issues, including railroad and postal emergency issues, special issues by Danzig and former German colonies, and military and occupation issues. Other aspects of collecting covered include varieties, grading, discussion of counterfeits, care and cleaning, and the utilization of materials other than paper as a medium of exchange, e.g. silk, leather, linen, wood, and porcelain.

An extensive bibliography lists pertinent literature including handbooks and periodicals while six pages are devoted to foreign publications which are listed alphabetically by country for easy reference. The book is liberally illustrated with good quality black/white illustrations which are strategically placed to provide additional meaning to the accompanying text. This little handbook presents all the essential aspects of paper money collecting in one small, compact guide which is logically arranged for easy reference. Aimed at a German readership, an English edition would be welcome as an inestimable value in this burgeoning hobby.

W. A. HASKELL

Das Notenbuch - Katalog der Deutschen Banknoten ab 1874 (The Notebook - A Catalogue of German Banknotes From 1874) by Dieter Hoffman. 156 pages, profusely illustrated, soft cover. Published by and available from Firma Dieter Hoffman, Historische Papiergeld, D-8540 Schwabach, Postfach 1365, West Germany. Approximately \$17.00. Written in German.

This catalogue is essentially an expansion and improvement over Dieter Hoffman's earlier book *Kurstabellen Deutscher Banknoten 1874*. The contents have been greatly expanded and it is attractively bound in heavy duty paper that is illustrated by numerous vignettes from German banknotes. Illustrations are of improved quality and increased numbers although the same descriptive format has been employed. Information about specimen notes, errors, counterfeits, and German cheques are of special interest as are the details of some of the earliest issues of unified Germany. Also there are three unissued notes of the 1939-1942 period which have probably not been illustrated

previously. All the numerous varieties are listed and important distinctions are highlighted by appropriately placed heavy black arrows on the illustrations. Notes of both East and West Germany, from the 1948 currency reform to the present day, are listed in a special center section which is printed on pink paper for easy location and reference.

The section on military and occupation issues is particularly complete with the 1915-1918 occupation issues for France being especially well represented as are those in French and German and used by the Third Army base personnel. Also included are details of the Persian overprints from the Dr. Niemayer expedition of 1916; the Georgian Legion issues from Samsun, Turkey, in 1916; the Navy emergency issues of 1923; the prisoner of war notes of 1939-1945; and World War II occupation notes including an interesting unissued 1,000 Zloty dated 1941 with one side printed in Cyrillic and possibly intended for use in Galicia. Emergency issues of 1945 from Carinthia, Saxony and Silesia, and the 'Konversionkasse' certificates of 1939-1945 are also well covered.

Several pages of curiosities are included which are both interesting and amusing. The German State banknotes of Baden, Württemberg, Saxony and Bavaria are not listed in any detail although some of the more interesting examples are illustrated.

This catalogue presents an enormous amount of information packed into a slim volume. The format, good quality illustrations, and newly reported material all enhance its value as a reference tool and this catalogue makes a useful addition to any research library. Although printed entirely in German it is possible to use Dieter Hoffman's catalogue with little more than a basic knowledge of the German terms relating to paper money.

W. A. HASKELL

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Continued from page 2

worst enemy, and it reaches into those who do not vote for society officers through those who do not respond to requests for information (to the committee seeking junior members' numbers there was exactly *one* response - incredibly poor!!). It reaches through officers and Board members who do not recruit new members to those who do not help with the **Pick** project. That's a situation we must all fight to avoid, and if we have in the past been guilty, now is the time to start fresh and do better.

Yours For a Better IBNS,

Neil Shafer

One final word - last September IBNS held its Tenth Annual Congress in London, and from first-hand reports it was very successful. Coordinators David Keable and Enid Salter are to be congratulated, with their helpers, for a job really well done!

WILLIAM E. BENSON

Cover Story – Africa

Twentieth Anniversary

Ten years ago when I was asked to design a tenth anniversary cover for our journal, I selected the theme of the denomination ten and used a montage of notes to do so. Each cover for the year was the same. As many members will recall, I did the covers for the *Journal* for about five years, stopping when I was president of the society. Now with this our twentieth year starting with this issue, I am privileged to have the same assignment again.

Selecting a theme for a year might seem easy, but I have had great difficulty. Ships were suggested but I've already done that one. As an architect I really enjoyed the four issues that traced the history of architecture on notes. Then another year was the founding fathers of countries (one continent per issue).

My fascination with notes started in 1945 with the artistry on them. After all, they are much larger than postage stamps and more colorful than coins. Soon the history, national politics, ego and propaganda became interesting. The reason for each component of the design of notes is sometimes the engraver's, but more often represents something important to the people or the government of the country.

Have you noticed how few times the reverse of the note is illustrated in catalogues and other writings about paper money? So often the illustration is only for the purpose of identifying the note with no explanation of the design. This year you will see only note reverses on the *Journal* covers.

This issue records what the African nations say about the struggle to feed a continent with a rapidly growing population and shrinking agricultural assets, such as diminishing grazing area because of the extension of the Sahara into the grazing land of the south.

One cannot categorize a continent but when leafing through a stack of recently acquired notes I was struck by the reoccurrence of one theme – food and fiber production.

The methods of cultivation vary from hand labor to sophisticated harvesting machinery; familiar sights in the wheat belt of North America. A definite hazard in interpreting a country from the banknotes issued by it is the separation of propaganda from truth, allegory from fact, ambition for the future from the reality of the present, or nostalgia from history. The reasons for the contents of note design are complex and it takes study on the part of the collector to understand what he admires in his display. There you have the essence of the reason for these cover designs. It is to convert the

Description of Cover Notes

Algeria	100 francs	(P41)	Allegorical scene showing oxen plowing.
Malawi	50 tambala		Workers harvesting sugar cane.
Belgian Congo & Ruanda-Urundi	(Zaire)	(P29)	Man sitting at hand loom. On the front of the note is modern weaving machinery.
Somali Republic	5 shillings	(P17)	Banana harvesting
Guinea	25 sylis	(P17)	Man tending a herd of cattle.
Morraco	5 dirhams	(P53)	The scene contrasts modern harvesting machinery with a farmer holding a hand sickle and a sheaf of wheat.
Mali	5000 francs	(P14)	Woman in cotton field left and one tending spinning machinery at right.
Nigeria	1	(P8)	Date palm harvesting.
Nigeria	5	(P9)	Fruit gathering.
Tanzania	100 shillings	(P8)	The design shows in symbolic terms the progression from the village and field to advanced education.
Gambia	1 dalasi	(P4)	Farmers planting in a field.
Nigeria	10 shillings	(P7)	Workers stacking sacks of grain.
Malawi	10 kwacha	(P12a)	Plantation workers in field.
Ghana	10 cedis	(P20)	Fisherman with nets.
West African States		(P3)	Farmer on treaded tractor with multiple blade plow.
Kenya	100 shillings	(P5)	Workers in pineapple field; note the fruit at lower left.
Augola	50 escudos	(P100)	Coffee beans on tree branch.
South African	1 rand	(P115)	Wool producing sheep with plow in center, corn in the background, melons lower left and fruit tree at right.
Uganda	10 shillings	(P2)	Cotton picking.
	5 shillings	(P5a)	Gathering coffee beans.

collector to a student, the student to an authority and then for him to share his knowledge with the rest of us in the pages of the *Journal*.

As to the details of the notes shown on the cover, the description starts at the upper left corner and proceeds roughly to the lower right.

The members are invited to suggest themes or, in fact, supply covers in the future. Just write to me or the editor at your convenience.

William E. Benson
The Quadrangle, Suite 238
2800 Routh
Dallas, Texas 75201, U.S.A.

1981 Annual General Membership Meeting Announced

The Annual General Meeting for all IBNS members will be held on July 16, 1981 at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada at 9:00 a.m. This is during the Interpam '81 event, and

we hope as many members as possible will attend and be at this meeting. Items of a business nature will be discussed and everyone is invited to participate in the discussions.

1981 London Meetings

All meetings are to be held in the Victory Services Club (Allenby Room), 63/79 Seymour Street, London W2 on the last Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m.

June 25 - Master S. Grant to speak on: 'Japanese Invasion Money'. Monthly auction.

July 30 - Collectors' display evening. Monthly auction.

1981 Sydney Meetings

All meetings are held at the premises of Spink & Son (Australia) Pty. Ltd., Ground Floor, A.P.A. Chambers, 53 Martin Place, Sydney, on the 4th Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m., except the Christmas meeting, which is held on the 3rd Thursday.

June 25 - Short talks by members. Display - to be announced.

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- institutional paper money exhibits
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THE AUCTION: Charlton International has been selected as the auctioneer for INTERPAM '81. The auction will be an outstanding and exciting one. Collections from all over the world will be auctioned off — the J.D.D. Duckworth Korean collection featuring the rare 1924 257 Yen note of the Ben-Sing Province, rare Chinese, Scottish, Turkish and U.S. notes.

INTERBUCKS are available for two for \$1.00, and can be used at the show. Hotel reservations have been made at a special rate (\$60.00 single, \$72.00 twin) for Interpam delegates and visitors. Also planned for the paper money congress are a group of tours that will visit Niagara Falls; Ottawa, Canada's capital; and Canada's

Wonderland. Registered delegates will receive a free exhibition catalogue and souvenir program that may well be a Collectors item!

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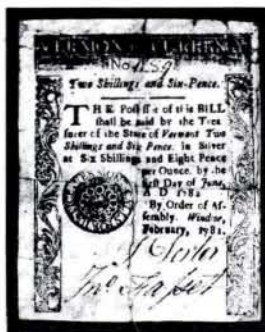
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